

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1841.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE RECORDER.

The subscriber regrets to state, that an unexpected exigency—connected with the business in which he has been engaged, and involving his absence from the city for most of the year—has arisen, to prevent the consummation of the arrangements, whereby he was to assume the publication of the Recorder at the commencement of the coming year.

He takes this occasion to express his gratitude for the kindness and sympathy which his contemplated connexion with the Recorder has elicited from many friends, and trusts that the Providence which has interposed to suspend that connexion, will order the result in wisdom, and in abundant success to this old and valued establishment.

F. ANDREWS.

December 11, 1841.

Thus it will be seen, that when I supposed Providence had opened the way for me to be relieved from my long continued labors and cares, the same over-ruling Power requires me yet to remain at my post. I must therefore rely on the same Providence for strength and wisdom, to guide me anew for the conflict, and look around for such auxiliary aid as is within my reach.

It has been generally known, for several years past, that the editorial columns of the Recorder have been supplied by four or five Clergymen, though their names have not been announced as Editors. Their work has spoken for itself, and an increased subscription to the paper has proved its value. The same gentlemen are expected to help on the good work—an able Reporter will attend public meetings—and by "brief notices" of passing events, and short abstracts of long documents, a general view of what interests the Christian will be given. Improvements will be made in the typography and in the quality of the paper, and vigorous assistance in the business department will be secured.

To be brief in this notice, I will only add, that I hope the present Subscribers to the Recorder, and those who may contemplate becoming such, will give the next Volume a fair trial, and I trust they will not be disappointed.

I cannot avoid expressing my gratitude for the sympathy and kindness expressed by the Religious Press, and other friends, in view of my expected retirement—a remembrance of which will cheer me in my remaining labors. May this kindness be rewarded.

N. WILLIS.

Recorder Office, Dec. 15, 1841.

WASHINGTON CITY.

[From our Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6th, 1841.

DEAR SIR,—As it is your request that I should resume my correspondence with your highly valuable and useful paper, I would cheerfully comply with it.

To-day the members of Congress assembled at the Capitol, and at the organization of the House an unusually large number were present. The business of the day has been merely the appointment of a few committees, and attending to some matters preliminary to entering upon the regular business of the session.

With the coming together of Congress, there is usually an increase of quiet and fashion in the city; and if there is a position in the country where a strong religious influence is needed, it is this city of Washington. Here are not only the members of our Government and of Congress, but multitudes of strangers resort here from all parts of our country, and some from Europe.

Many devoted Christians among us have been long praying for a revival of religion; and the indications, at the present time, that God is willing to bless us, are very favorable. An unusual seriousness pervades the community, and during the last week about thirty persons have manifested the deepest interest for their souls' salvation. More than twenty of them have surrendered their hearts to Christ, and resolved to devote themselves for time and eternity to his service. This is most cheering to us, and we believe it will cheer the hearts of Christians abroad. What we want most of all, is the outpouring of God's spirit, and I would appeal to all who feel interested in the prosperity of Christ's kingdom, and urge them to unite their prayers at a throne of grace, for this blessing to descend upon our city. It is particularly encouraging to the ministers and people of God here to know that Christians in other parts of the country are interested in the advancement of religion in this city, and are praying for this object.

That the Holy Spirit is at this moment hovering over us, no one can doubt; and if, but the fervent prayers, of those who have an influence at a throne of grace, ascend to Heaven, I confidently believe that we may be blessed with a powerful revival.

Why should not those who are high in power be made the subjects of God's redeeming love? Why should not this city be shaken as other cities have been, and we experience the rich blessings that flow from a revival of pure religion?

Should God in his mercy visit us, no one could estimate the amount of good that might result to our whole country from such an event. The church throughout our land might be aroused, and multitudes who are now pressing their way down to death, might flock to the standard of the cross, and enroll their names as the friends of our blessed Redeemer.

Nor is this too great a blessing to expect at this day, when God is every where crowning the efforts of his people with such abundant success. Besides the favorable circumstances, in the city to which I have already alluded, there is a good deal of interest felt among the young men, and a number of them have recently formed a society, called the "Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society of the city of Washington;" the object of which is to promote the moral improvement of young men. Those who have embarked in this enterprise, feel determined to prosecute their object with energy and zeal, and their prospects for success are in the highest degree flattering. They design, as soon as possible, to establish a library and reading room, and also make arrangements for the delivery of public lectures upon literary and religious subjects.

Such an association as this is much needed in our city; and we hope, with the blessing of God, that it will be productive of immense good. It also gives me pleasure to mention that in the region round about us, there is an unusual degree of interest felt in the subject of religion. At Winchester, Va., where the late meeting of the Presbytery was held, there has been a revival, and about forty persons have been hopelessly converted. At

Petersburg, Va. there is a most delightful work in progress. About one hundred are deeply anxious for their souls' salvation, fifty of whom we may number among the friends of Christ. And it is worthy of remark, that here and throughout this region, God has attended feeble efforts with the greatest blessings. The least movement among his people has seemed sufficient to secure his presence, and the outpouring of His spirit upon the hearts of the impenitent.

Now if Christians here and elsewhere have any love for their Saviour; if they have any faith in his promises—if they feel at all interested in the salvation of immortal souls, this is the time for them to act. To slumber now, is to neglect a most precious opportunity for doing good. The fields are ripe for the harvest. God is ready. Christ is ready. The Holy Spirit is ready. There is no doubt of this. It is as evident as that the sun shines at noon-day; and if the church will but come up to her duty, we may have a revival in Washington, and revivals all over our land.

That such may be the case, is the fervent prayer of

Yours truly, A. W. C.

STATE OF THE JEWS.

Some statements in regard to the present condition of the Jews, were published in the last Recorder. We have since received some additional information, which we now communicate. It is condensed from the 33d Report of the London Jews' Society. At the Episcopal chapel, in London, during the last year, 13 adults and 7 children have been baptized. There are now 319 baptisms recorded in the baptismal register, of which 114 have been baptized as adults. There are now 26 Jews under instruction, preparing to be confirmed by the bishop of London. The Hebrew service has been continued every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, under circumstances of great encouragement.

It is attended by the Hebrew children, by all the Jewish converts in connection with the chapel, and by many others who come from a distance. Rev. M. S. Alexander, lately appointed bishop of Jerusalem, has travelled extensively, attending meetings in behalf of the Society, and performing much direct missionary labor among the Jews. It is his decided conviction, that there is among the Jews of England a secret and growing dissatisfaction with the system of Rabbism, which they have hitherto followed. The amount of contributions received during the year was £22,938. A large amount of Hebrew Bibles, Psalters, &c., have been printed and distributed. In Holland, a great demand has been found for the Jewish Scriptures. In Poland, also, many copies have been distributed. The constitution of the Society has been lately modified so as to admit of a closer connection with the Episcopal church, while its power of independent action is unimpaired.

On the 10th of August, a young Polish Jew was baptized by the name of Philip Harris, by Rev. H. S. Joseph, in All Saints Church, Liverpool; 50 or 60 Jews were present, and from 1,200 to 1,500 gentiles.

Messrs. Nicolayson and Johns have repaired to Jerusalem, the former by way of Constantinople, in order to obtain a firman from the Turkish government for building a Hebrew church in Jerusalem. Masons were engaged in Malta.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The receipts of the last year were £20,643; the expenditures £20,391. The number of stations and out-stations belonging to the Society, in different parts of the world, is 387; missionaries 163; assistants, European and native, 528; churches, 110; communicants, 11,485; scholars, 42,222. The Society has 15 printing establishments, and 10 missionary students. Seven missionaries and four female assistants have died in the service. Twelve laborers came back to England on account of ill-health, most of them not expecting to return to their missions. Thirty seven brethren and friends have been sent forth to supply the place of those who have fallen, or who have left the missionary field. "Our exertions," the directors say, "have fallen far short of the wishes and entreaties of our constituents. Candidates for missionary service, whose characters deserve our confidence, and whose qualifications are adapted to the work, we have been compelled to decline; and from India and Polynesia alone, we have, within the year, received loud and pressing entreaties for more than twice the number of missionaries whom we have sent forth for the whole year."

INTERESTING SCENE IN NEW ZEALAND.

On the 11th of Feb. last, a missionary meeting was held in Kaiati, New Zealand. Portions of about 20 different tribes assembled. Those who were once "hateful, and hating one another," now met to manifest their gratitude to God for the word of his grace, by forming themselves into a Branch Society. Addresses were made by a number of the missionaries and by natives. The natives then came and placed their offerings on the plate; advancing in order, and depositing their gifts as they walked by the table. Each tribe came separately, headed by its chief. Old Wit, nearly 90 years of age, chief of the Mount Carmel tribe, walked up with a firm step, and placed two dollars on the plate. Another chief and his wife gave five sovereigns. Several other natives gave gold. The scene was most picturesque, as the different parties came up, many being well dressed. When the collection was over, the chairman held up the plate to view, piled with gold and silver, for nothing else was offered. The collection was more than \$200.

MISSIONS IN JAMAICA.

The same spirit of liberality exists among the native converts in Jamaica, that we have noticed above in regard to New Zealand. At a station called Rural Hill, connected with the Church Missionary Society, the colored people contributed about £200 per annum for missionary purposes, independently of the school payments, which amount to £50 more. The number of subscribers is 254. At Shiloh, more than £17 were collected; and at Mt. Hermon, £150. The gospel is represented as making rapid progress among the lower orders of society, as well as in some respectable families. The laborers are teachable, well-disposed, and industrious; work continuously and faithfully when employed, and give general satisfaction to their employers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir John Jeremie, governor of Sierra Leone, was seized with a fever in the beginning of April last, and died on the 23d of the month. He was an ardent and persevering friend to the cause of Africa. The Rev. John Beecham, one of the Secretaries of the Wesleyan Mission, has published a "Sketch of the history, social state, and superstitions of the inhabitants of Ashantee and the Gold Coast; with a notice of the state and prospects of Christianity among them." This volume, it is said, will amply repay perusal. He has examined the authors who have written on the subject, and conversed with in-

dividuals who are personally acquainted with that part of the coast, particularly with the Rev. Thos. B. Freeman.—The Rev. F. W. Koelbing, bishop of the United Brethren's Church, and President of the Elder's Conference of the Unity, died at Bethesda, near Herrnhut, Germany, on the 13th of December, 1840, aged 66. He took a peculiar interest in all which related to the missionary work. Among his other publications, were a concise History of the Missions in Greenland and Labrador, and a Retrospect of the History of the Brethren's Missions during the first century of their existence. Bishop Coleridge has retired from his Episcopal labors in the West Indies. For upwards of sixteen years, from the first formation of the diocese, he has presided over it with exemplary diligence and fidelity. No successor has been yet appointed.

THE FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY.

We trust this day will be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, with reference to the conversion of the world. We believe this day has been obtaining a stronger hold upon the interest of Christians throughout the land from year to year. In many places it has proved a day of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, and in not a few the commencement of precious revivals of religion.

We should be happy to ascertain that not a church in the Commonwealth had neglected it. The present crisis in missionary operations seems more loudly than ever, to demand the united resort of the lovers of the Redeemer's kingdom to him with whom is the residue of the Spirit. Their prayers have been already heard in respect to the opening of the door into different pagan and unevangelized countries; so that since the commencement of modern missionary operations, it could never have been so emphatically said, "the fields are already white unto the harvest."

It is delightful to see the friends of Zion commencing the new year with seeking a fresh anointing of the missionary spirit, and consecrating themselves anew to the great work of making the Saviour known among the nations. With such sacrifice the Lord is well pleased.

AN ANNUAL CHURCH MEETING.

We know not how extensively any meeting, answering to the above title, is held by our churches; but we can plead for it from happy experience of its value. There are many interesting associations connected with the close of one year and the opening of another, and which may, and ought to be turned to a religious account. A diligent and anxious pastor can make a most important use of them. Let him prepare himself for this meeting by making a careful review of the religious history of the year. This will embrace the number of admissions to the church, with reference also to exclusions, dismissions, or deaths, and the number of baptisms,—the various benevolent enterprises which have been patronized, and to what amount—the special scenes of religious interest, if they have occurred—the state of the Sabbath school and Bible-classes, with whatever efforts have been made for the year—the history of the Monthly Concert for the year, temperance cause, &c.

The pastor might with propriety and profit, give a brief view of his own labors—the frequency with which different classes of the congregation had been addressed—the important subjects which had occupied special attention of the pulpit for the year—his own views of the religious history of the year.

These various topics would afford interesting subjects of remark, and most important subjects for the prayers, with which they might be intermingled also.

The contemplation of a new year also, with its duties and uncertainties, and the solemn associations connected with a new section of life, would not be omitted. In going over such a range of various and interesting topics, the warm-hearted pastor would find ample and most valuable materials for discussion, and the disciples, with such a pastor and with such topics, could not fail of being deeply interested. The last day of the expiring year, or the first of the new one, would be a most appropriate occasion for such a meeting. A most favorable opportunity this, to see what has become of so important a period of the history of a church, as a year—to thank God for his precious mercies—to recognize his providential dealings by afflictions—to confess deficiencies of Christian character, and to stir up one another to more consecration to the service of Christ.

Let any pastor, who has never employed this mode of doing good, enter into it with his whole heart, as a promising experiment, and his first annual church meeting will not be his last. He will be glad to see the return of these important seasons. They will be interesting points on which the eye will rest, as their recurrence marks off his own, and his people's approach toward the eternal world.

"NO MORE DEATH."

Suppose this were announced on divine authority, and the tidings were sent to all the abodes of the children of men. Various emotions would be awakened by them. Death is an event of such a character, and holds such a relation to the members of the human family, that no one of them could be unaffected by such an announcement.

To a large class of our race, death has a terrible aspect, independent of the physical suffering it usually brings. There is repulsiveness in it, in this view only. But the idea is deep in the human mind, existing even amid the darkness of heathenism, but clear and strong under gospel light, that a righteous retribution will follow death. The consciousness of unfitness to meet it, is the great fact that clothes it with so many horrors. Hence from millions of minds the thoughts of it are put far away. When the thoughts are forced upon it by occurring cases of mortality, they are speedily dismissed. It is felt to be an interruption to the mind's quietness to be called on to take into consideration the subject of death. The announcement, "No more death," would be cordially greeted. Having nothing to hope for beyond the grave, death would be no gain. Having all its good in this life, this announcement would be the assurance that it should not be torn from it.

But there are others, who would hear it with other emotions. There are those, who have fixed their hearts on something infinitely superior to what the world can furnish. They have tried to obtain satisfaction from the common sources of earthly enjoyment. But their minds now pant after higher good. Glimpses of heavenly light have fallen on their minds. They have caught glimpses of a brighter world. They have looked upward, and they have become so interested in the objects that have met their vision, that they have no heart to withdraw these heavenly contemplations. Their most delightful associations are connected with a future life. Thither hope turns its eager eye. There faith fastens its strong hand. Prosperity is made the more precious by association of it with that higher beneficence of God which shall gladden the coming world. Adversity's tedious hours

are comforted by the hope that in due time death shall close every fountain of sorrow and introduce the released spirit to pleasures that shall be forevermore.

"No more death." How would this sound in the ears of such! If no death, then no end to a weary and painful pilgrimage—no friendly harbor after long tossings on a troubled sea—no close of a long-fought contest with temptations—no sweet repose from the trials of a painful existence—What a repulse of hope! What a sound of sadness to a soul panting after the high and holy joys of a glorious immortality! What a rebuke to the aspirations of a mind, which earth had no power to satisfy! What a dreadful blow to all the ardent anticipations of faith! What quenching of that hallowed fire, which communion with the unseen and eternal God had kindled!

To the true and faithful believer the announcement that there should be "no more death,"—would be melancholy tidings. He would not live always. Conscious, as he sometimes may be, of the need of a better preparation for death, yet the idea that there never should be any such event would overwhelm him. But painful as such tidings would now be, the believer will soon be where the announcement will be the confirmation of blessedness. Safely arrived in Heaven and having received his Redeemer's welcome there, and having entered upon the high and holy employment and joys of the place he will receive the assurance "No more death!" This fixes the seal upon his final good. It shall not be disturbed. Death's dominion is done. Thus the "last enemy" of his peace is forever destroyed.

FOREIGN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

OBJECT.—To occupy ground, not occupied by any of our Foreign or Domestic Missionary Societies—such as France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Poland, S. America, Canada, Russia, and some parts of Protestant Europe.

AGENTS.—It employs laborers, raised up by God in the countries which form the scenes of labor, and does not send missionaries from this country. These laborers are, ordained ministers, evangelists, and colporteurs—wholly devoted to the work of evangelization by preaching, conversation, and the distribution of Bibles and Tracts.

FUND.—These are raised by individual donations and collections in this country—and disbursed through the agency of local societies in the countries where the services are performed. \$2900 have been appropriated to the Evangelical Society of Paris, and \$1000 to a similar Society at Geneva, and received with great joy of heart, and used with great discretion and efficiency.

AMERICAN SWISS COMMITTEE.—Through this Committee, the Society will probably hereafter carry on most of its operations in France and the adjacent countries. It has not long been organized, but has taken hold of the work in the most earnest and judicious manner—sustaining two students at Geneva, who are preparing to be Evangelists—supporting one evangelist in Belgium—employing a missionary at Lyons, Mr. Mouretton, who is eminently useful, and sending Dr. Malan and Rev. Mr. Monod on tours of preaching and exploration, through the Southeastern, Southern, South-western and middle parts of France. These gentlemen have performed their tours with great success, preaching almost day and night to attentive congregations, who came together with great eagerness to hear the words of life.

SEED SPRINGING UP.—Seventeen years ago, Mr. Wilder distributed several Bibles in a certain neighborhood in France. Recently an evangelist and two pious schoolmasters have been sent to labor there; and through the blessing of God upon their labors, a revival of religion has taken place. 35 persons have been hopelessly converted, and more than 50 others are weeping over their sins. It is expected that this revival will furnish several colporteurs.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.—The Toulouse Society advances steadily in the great work of furnishing an evangelical literature for France, by means of circulating libraries and otherwise. It translates and publishes excellent books, by the aid of funds, received from the American Tract Society.

CATHOLICS NOT FAST HOPE.—The South of France, was on his late mission in the month of Prof. Monod flocked together in crowds to attend his preaching. They went so far as to beg the Protestants, on more than one occasion, not to go to church themselves, but to leave to them their pews and benches, adding, "you can hear your preacher every day, but we have never been told such things before." They present an immense field for the labors of evangelist ministers, and it is proposed to augment the number without delay.

THE JANSENISTS.—Remnants of this Romish sect, are still to be found in various parts of France, especially in the central departments. Though a large amount of fanaticism exists among them, they are more willing to receive and read the Scriptures than the population around them. They are reproachfully called, Regains, but are more accessible of all the Catholic population.

GERMANY.—The Society assists in supporting a Tract Agent in Western Germany. He is doing much good. His labors are blessed. His monthly Reports are gratifying, showing an increasing demand for Tracts, and an increasing number of friends to the cause. The Society pays him \$300 per annum, and the remainder of his salary is made up by Christians in Hamburg.

CANADA.—Not less than fifteen persons, all from Switzerland, are endeavoring, as school teachers, colporteurs, evangelists, and preachers, to promote the kingdom of Christ among the French Catholics in Canada. A great and effectual door is certainly opened there, for the spread of truth among a most benighted population, never till now accessible to Protestant influence.

The foregoing notices are taken from the Quarterly Paper (No. 2) of the Society, just received. They might have been greatly enlarged to the advantage of our readers, had we room. The paper itself is a tax upon the Society, or upon benevolent individuals; yet it cannot but prove a powerful agent in the advocacy of the claims put forward by the cause of Foreign Evangelization.

It has hitherto been distributed gratuitously. But it is well worth paying for, and one dollar a year will procure five copies—or \$5, twenty-five or thirty copies. We are glad to see that the friends of God in this city are enrolled in considerable numbers in support of the Society's operations, and that Henry Edwards, Esq., of the firm of Edwards & Stoddard, receives and remits donations to the Treasurer, W. W. Chester, Esq. N. York. That the cause is more worthy of extended patronage, is to be inferred from the fact that every good man personally acquainted with France, gives it the most cordial support; and the same is proved by the documentary evidence supplied by the Quarterly papers.

CANADA.—The Royal Charter of Queen's College Kingston, has at length been obtained, and

Mr. Liddell of Edinburgh, has been appointed Principal and Professor of Divinity. Of this gentleman, Dr. Welsh says, "his unquestionable piety, his superior abilities, his extensive information, and his studious habits all combine to warrant the hope, that he will judiciously and properly exercise the high office to which he is called."

BRIEF NOTICES.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.—The Secretary of the British and Foreign School Society, says, that on the present system of education, not more than one half the rising generation will ever learn to read with ease, and that a very small proportion indeed will ever learn to write, or gain arithmetic. It is estimated that in London 150,000 children are growing up in ignorance; but the number is doubtless much greater than this. In Dudley upwards of 3000 children are entirely destitute of the means of education. In Wolverhampton 5,200 children are utterly unprovided for. In a single parish of Dunham city, containing 22,000 souls, not more than one in thirty can be found under instruction. Thousands, arrived at maturity of years, cannot tell a letter of a book. In Bristol, among the 20,000 inhabitants of one parish, there are nearly 1800 adults who cannot read. A writer in the N. Y. Evangelist fills a long letter with details like these, gathered from authentic sources, and they are deeply affecting; they discover indeed a rottenness and corruption in the system of English education, which we had supposed to be confined to the form and administration of the Government. But it seems that while learning and science flourish in the Universities and high schools of the kingdom, accessible only to the higher classes of society, the lower classes are almost wholly neglected. And this fact sufficiently accounts for the incandescence, and other offending crimes that afflict that country, and so often pain our ears and hearts. When, O when shall Christianity pervade even Christendom, thoroughly enough to create the conviction that all souls are alike precious before God, and that the poor as well as the rich are entitled to the precious immunities of education, and of worshipping God agreeably to the dictates of conscience. Such a conviction has evidently as yet scarcely a firm hold on the mass of enlightened mind, in the most thoroughly Christianized nation of Europe!

EPISCOPAL JESUITS.—It is affirmed by an English periodical, published under the direction of the "Committee of the Protestant Association," which consists, says the Christian Observer, "of gentlemen, lay and clerical, whose personal veracity is unimpeachable"—"that certain members of the Society, blasphemously called the Society of Jesus, alias Jesuits, have succeeded in recently obtaining ordination at the hands of prelates wholly ignorant of their real character, and are now officiating in pulpits of the establishment!" And why not? Is it not a fundamental article of the Romish church, that it is lawful to do evil that good may come? And in correspondence with such an article, is it at all incredible that they should disguise and swear falsely, in order to obtain a position from which they may successfully assail the antagonist establishment of the Church of England? That there are hundreds and thousands in that church, of disguised Jesuits, or men that are no better, none acquainted with facts will question.

MISSIONS IN RUSSIA.—The Russian government has suppressed the Mission of the London Society to Siberia, and Messrs. Swan and Stallybrass after laboring there successfully for several years have been compelled to return to England. Thus do "the kings of the earth set themselves, and the rulers take counsel together, against the Lord and against his anointed, saying, let us break their bands asunder, and cast away their cords from us." But, "the Lord shall speak to them in his wrath, and vex them in his sore displeasure."

WILLIAMS.—Two beautiful prints in oil-colors have been published in London—one representing Mr. Williams the missionary, landing at Tanan in the midst of a crowd of friendly Islanders—the other representing him in the waves, with his left hand lifted up to shield his head, while an infuriated native is striking at him with an enormous club; and others are attempting to do the same. The prints are published for the benefit of the widow and orphans, and have already produced profits to the amount of an hundred guineas.

ROMANISM.—It is stated by the London morning Advertiser, that the Bible is read with avidity by the Roman Catholics of Germany, and that the Romish priests are making strenuous efforts in many parts of the country for the abolition of celibacy, and for liberty to read mass in German—that many of them have turned Protestants, with a great portion of their flocks—and that an Anti-papal Catholic community has been formed at Dresden, which promises to become the nucleus of a very numerous sect. If things be so, then it cannot be long that Romanism can urge her unity in support of her arrogant claims to infallibility.

DANISH QUEEN.—Of the present Queen of Denmark, Mr. Baird says, she "is a very beautiful woman, of a most dignified and graceful deportment; and her heart, we are assured is as noble as her person. Withal, and better than all, she is an humble and sincere Christian. The interest which she takes in the schools, orphan asylums, and other institutions of beneficence, as indicated by the frequent visits she makes to them, as well as in other ways, has greatly endeared her to the people."

A NOVELTY.—An Episcopal clergyman in England has recently published a tract, which is eagerly and extensively read, demanding that the election of pastors in the various parishes shall be made by the people, and be no longer left to the bishops, and those having the right of presentation. This indicates the progress of light, and perhaps the dawn of a new era in the spiritual prosperity of old England.

AMERICAN THEOLOGY IN FRANCE.—Prof. Hodges' Commentary on Romans has been recently translated into French and published in Paris, in an edition of 1000 copies. The translation was made by Rev. Horace Monod of Marseilles, and makes two very convenient volumes. 100 copies of it have been presented to as many poor ministers, whose limited resources must prevent them from purchasing it. It has been well received in France and Switzerland, and a considerable number of copies have gone into Holland, Germany and Russia.

MORTALITY OF MISSIONARIES.—NEAR one hundred missionaries sent out by the church of England, have died at Sierra Leone—showing that if Africa shall ever be converted, it must be done by the instrumentality of natives, rather than foreigners.

NEW MACHINES.—Dr. Roth of Paris, has invented two machines by which the largest and most intricate sums in the first four rules of Arithmetic, are solved with surprising rapidity, and unfailing accuracy. The invention is highly admired by scientific men.

TYRANNY.—It is stated that the Corn laws of Great Britain, which are designed only to protect the Agricultural interests of the Aristocracy and rich men of the country, bring at least 2,000 persons annually to a premature grave.

ROMANISM IN NEW-YORK.—Our readers will wish to be kept informed of the progress of the controversy that has commenced in the "Commercial Emporium" with so much violence on the part of the Catholics. We state, therefore, that in reply to an address from the Catholics of the city, to which we have before referred, the Bishop has issued a document, in which among other things, he asserts that the controversy was commenced by Protestants against Catholics—a point which the New York Observer unequivocally and totally denies.

And in support of the denial, it affirms these historical facts.—1. That the school system was worked to the entire satisfaction of all denominations, interfering with the rights and offending the consciences of none, when the Catholics made their first attempt to change it. 2. That the Catholics first raised a fierce cry against some of the books used in the public schools as containing offensive passages. Those passages were promptly expunged, and the books placed in the hands of the bishop himself, that he might purge them to his heart's content. 3. Complaint was then made, that the Protestant Bible was in use; the Managers of the public schools at once proposed an agreement with the Catholics as to the portions to be read in which Protestants and Catholics both believe; the proposition was rejected. 4. It was then complained that the teachers were Protestants, and would incorporate their religious views with their daily instructions; but it was shown that six of the teachers were Catholics, and that sectarian instruction was never tolerated. When thus beaten in argument, they held a public meeting, their priests being present, and made a formal tender of the Roman Catholic vote, to any party that would second their views, and threatened opposition to any party that should oppose them. Thus commenced the crusade upon the elective franchise—the first demonstration made in the United States, of a deliberate purpose to unite Church and State! Are our liberties in no danger from Romanism?

THE CATHOLICS IN NEW-YORK.—Notwithstanding their late defeat, some of the Catholics seem determined to brave it out, and hold upon their favorite measure of alienating a portion of the school fund, for the support of their sectarian schools. They still invite their fellow citizens of all denominations to make common cause with them—and denounce in no measured terms those of their brethren who deserted them in the late election, and condemned the course of Bishop Hughes—and they extol their bishop for his "solid and shining virtues," and "brilliant talents," and "his late sublime demonstration on behalf of the poor, fearless, long neglected children of New-York," comparing him to an Ambrose, a Bossuet and St. Thomas of Canterbury! Flattery so fulsome, and threatening so furious, and mendacity so reckless, will suit the character of Romanism, and will gain the need of warm approbation from the ecclesiastical powers at Rome—but they are ill adapted to influence American mind in favor of the usurpations attempted here by the satellites of the Pontiff.

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.—A committee, how constituted we are not informed, has taken charge of the Mission to Africa—an independent mission, and interfering with no other; this Committee of superintendence is "connected with no other mission." It is happy for them, that their benevolent feelings, instead of being damned up by "the wages of unrighteousness," have found a channel in which they can flow so freely. Success to every well intentioned effort! But before the judicious friends of missions will commit their funds into the hands of the "Committee," they will probably wish to know the names of the gentlemen, and their form of organization, rules of action, &c.

Jews.—In the United States it is estimated, that there are 52,000 of the descendants of Abraham. They have 59 synagogues. In 1835 there were but five synagogues, and about 4,000 Jews.

BARBAROUS LAWS.—At a recent session of the Court of Newcastle, Del., a young girl plead guilty on two different indictments for larceny. She was sentenced to pay twice the value of the goods to the owners—to wear ten T's on her outer garment, and to receive 210 lashes on the bare back! The Court could do no otherwise, without departing from the law. It is said that the Governor, at the intercession of the officers of the Court and others, will pardon the girl; but such a relic of the dark ages as the law inflicting this punishment, is a disgrace to any statute book.

SLAVERY.—The slave holders of the South, engaged in the production of cotton, are beginning to "fear and tremble," lest they lose their market in England, through the abundance thrown into it from the colonial possessions of the British in India. About 500,000 bales have been raised the last year in the Presidency of Bombay; and very soon India cotton will entirely supersede the American. This will of course reduce the value of slave labor, and perhaps may bring the slaveholder into a position that will allow him to be reasoned with as a man, and influenced to listen to the suggestions of humanity and religion. God grant it!

A LOVELY EXAMPLE.—A small number of females in New-York, regardless of all differences between Abolitionists and Colonizationists, have sought out, sheltered, clothed, fed and instructed, 55 colored orphans, otherwise destitute and friendless. These children are excluded from the benefits of the Long Island farms; and when deprived of parents and guardians, their only resource is the Almshouse, where they are exposed, unprotected, to promiscuous intercourse with the most degraded paupers. This is an unostentatious benevolence, which will be duly rewarded by Him, who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me." The white and the colored are equally dear to Him, and ought to be so, to all his followers.

MENSTRUATION.—Some gentleman whose name is not mentioned, has offered to the Presbyterian Board of publication \$5,300 for the purpose of stereotyping the Select British Reformers, in twelve volumes, 12mo., and providing each volume with a portrait of a leading Reformer. And another individual has offered to the same Board \$500 to be used in stereotyping an important practical work—title not stated.

SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS.—A Resolution was passed at a late meeting in Philadelphia, that in view of the immense importance attached to the labors of the S. S. Teacher, it is expedient to establish S. S. Teacher's meetings, for mutual conference and discussion upon the great interests of the profession.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

national churches in New York, three support the missionary Society, than feeble churches of the same denomination. Maine has 200 congregations. 120 of these pastors; 49 enjoy the salaries; about 31 are without these last are all very poor, three and four of the pel, they must still have these facts communicated to the Christian the very encouraging a State in the Union, churches entered with such untiring zeal, into the gions, as in Maine.

A German evangelical reared and dedicated, in York, through the untiring, and through the public. It is

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RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.—Of sixteen congrega-
tional churches in Kennebec County, Me., only
three support the gospel without foreign aid.
These three however contribute more to the Mis-
sionary Society, than is appropriated to all the
feeble churches of the county.

Maine has 230 congregational churches in twelve
counties. 129 of these are under the care of 115
pastors; 49 enjoy the services of 31 "stated sup-
plies;" about 31 are without a constant supply—
these last are all very small, and though united,
two, three and four of them, in supporting the gos-
pel, they must still have aid from abroad. To
these facts communicated by the venerable Dr.
Gillett to the Christian Mirror, we only add the
very encouraging additional one, that in no
State in the Union, have the Congregational
churches entered with so much heart, and with
such untiring zeal, into the cause of Domestic Mis-
sions, as in Maine.

A German evangelical mission church has been
recently and dedicated, in Houston street, New-
York, through the untiring energy of Rev. Mr.
Reedy, and, through the liberality of the Chris-
tian public. It is designed to afford a sanctuary to
German emigrants and their families—and is to be
in charge of Mr. Reedy, who is a tried man, wise,
devoted and evangelical.

LIBERITY OF THE POOR.—Within six years,
the schools among the recaptured slaves at Sierra
Leone, have contributed \$5000, which has been
expended in the erection of schoolhouses.

CLAVIS INSTITUTE.—The Presbyterian Board
have published this invaluable work, in two beau-
tiful octavo volumes, says the "Presbyterian,"
enriched by donations from the first and second
Presbyterian churches of Baltimore. It is said to
be "well got up," and decidedly the most correct
edition of Calvin ever published in English. The
real price is but three dollars! All this is good
news. A "beautiful," nor even a decent modern
edition of Calvin, have never yet seen. Will
anyone copies stray as far east as Boston?

THE HOME MISSIONARY, FOR DECEMBER.
This No. of one of our most useful periodicals,
differs in its form of compilation, from any of
its predecessors. We like it none the less, though
not satisfied with the course of its Editors through-
out. It forms a capacious Magazine of Home Mis-
sionary ammunition, from which every enlisted sol-
dier may, and every good soldier will, draw larg-
ely, according to his wants. The single great point
to which it directs attention, is, THE DUTY OF EVAN-
GELIZING THE UNITED STATES. To give this point
the prominence it justly claims, it contemplates, I.
The United States in general—their intrinsic great-
ness, and their influence on the rest of the world.
II. The missionary field in the West, particu-
larly—its extent, increase of population, peculiarities
—urgency of the present crisis—destiny and de-
sires for the Gospel, difficulties and embarrassments.
III. Home Missions the great means of evangeliz-
ing our country—by the living ministry, and spe-
cial organization to sustain it. To this, is added a
sketch of the A. H. M. S. in its history, progress
and results, followed by pertinent remarks.

What the Editors wish—and what every man
who has examined the subject carefully and de-
voutly must wish too—is, that every Pastor, who
loves the cause of Home missions, will become a
Home Missionary Agent in his own congregation,
for one week at least, and avail himself of the
"Facts" here spread out before him, to enlighten
and move his whole congregation on the subject.
Indeed, there is material enough here, to furnish
the basis of a series of sermons for an indefinite pe-
riod—sermons of the deepest interest too, to every
Christian, patriot, and philanthropist in community.
Whether the Committee of the A. H. M. S. have
taken measures to give this Document a wider cir-
culation, than is given to the whole volume, we
know not—but we venture to say, that there will
be a Document communicated to Congress dur-
ing its present session, involving so deeply the in-
terests of our common country to this. Armies and
navies, forts and ships, with all "the pomp and
circumstance" of national defence, are the merest
trifles and playthings, in comparison with the sup-
port and extension of those ordinances of God, by
which the influences of the Gospel are to be dis-
seminated over the whole length and breadth of the land.
Let Religion—pure and undefiled, establish its
throne in the bosom of our fellow citizens at large,
and extend its sceptre over the mass of our popula-
tion, and we have naught to fear from civil dissen-
sion, from political revivings, nor from foreign in-
terference. Happy the people whose God is the
Lord!

VILLAINIES.—It is a melancholy picture of our
times, which almost every newspaper presents, in
a record of murders, duels, arson, burglary, theft,
and other crimes constantly occurring. The list, if
fully drawn out from week to week, from all au-
thentic sources, would swell to an appalling mag-
nitude, and carry dismay to every friend of human-
ity. It has been questioned, whether the publica-
tion of such offences be judicious—but why not?
Is it not proper that community should know
what vipers lie in its bosom? Is the cry of
"peace, peace," to be made, when there is no
peace nor safety to him that goeth out or cometh
in? Are existing dangers less to be dreaded, be-
cause they are hidden? Or, are crimes more fre-
quently perpetrated, because public attention is
not directly turned to them? Every offence
against the laws of God and man, is but a fresh de-
monstration of the truth, that "every imagination
of the thoughts of man's heart, is evil, only evil,
and continually"—a truth that multitudes deny,
and greater multitudes doubt, but which God seems
determined to establish in the course of his Provi-
dence, for the satisfaction of those who discredit
testimony by the lips of prophets and apostles.
After corruption of human nature—its total
degradation of the image of God, and its entire de-
viation from the gratification of sensual and malignant
passions, when released from the restraints of fear
and shame, is not to be questioned, by any fair
man, with the facts before it, which may be gath-
ered up by hundreds every week, from public pa-
pers, and other accessible sources. And the in-
fluence conveyed to all, by such accumulated evi-
dence of human guilt is obvious. "Cursed be the
man that trusteth in man." "Awake to righteousness,
ye that sleep; for ye are now as the dead, and sin
eth against his neighbor; execute the judgment of truth
upon your gates." "Believe, ye shall ye be
justified."

RELIGIOUS LITERATURE AND THEOLOGICAL IN-
formation.—The last Catalogue gives the present
status of students—Resident graduate, 1; The-
ological Department, 37; Collegiate Department,
1; Academic Department, 76. Total, 233.

THE TEMPLE AND COUNTRY PARSON.—This
little volume, which is a new edition of the
original, has been published in 1841, by Mr. Nichols
Fennell, son after the death of Mr. Herbert. So rapid was the sale,
that more than thirty copies were disposed of in a few
days.

RECOMMENDATIONS.—The writings of a man whose
learning and judgment were so highly esteemed by the
learned of his age, and especially by Sir Francis Bacon, should
not be suffered to sink into oblivion.

"Herbert, the scholar and the clergyman, the Christian
and the poet, will be welcomed by all who see in
him an earnest religion, and devoted to the cause of Christ.
The purity of his language, the simplicity of his style, the
depth of his thought, and the force of his reasoning, will be
found to be a rare combination. It would be easy to write a volume
in praise of this very reason it is unnecessary to write a
single word in praise of Herbert. His name is known to all who
love the cause of Christ, and his name is known to all who
love the cause of Christ."

THE TEMPLE, AND THE COUNTRY PARSON. By
the Rev. George Herbert. With his Life; abridged
from Isaac Walton. Boston: James B. Doy,
Publisher.

Mr. Dow has got out a very neat and tasteful
edition of this work, which will make an accepta-
ble holiday present, preferable, in our view, to the
annuals. The Poems of Herbert, though in the
quaint style of the 17th century, are yet exceed-
ingly rich in conception, and in the pious feel-
ings which run through them all. His "Country Par-
son," ought to be in the hands of every country
minister in the land. Though partaking some-
what of the peculiarities of the age, and of the
English church establishment; yet, it shows that
human nature is the same in all ages, and that cer-
tain great principles are equally applicable in all
circumstances.

THE POWER OF TRUTH.—This is a short ac-
count of the life, but particularly of the last sick-
ness and death of Caroline Jenkinson, by the Rev.
Hubbard Winslow, pastor of the Bowdoin Street
Church, Boston, of which she was a member.
Besides a brief statement of her parentage, educa-
tion, conversion, general character and labors, the
book is made up, for the most part, of a detail of
conversations with her, by Mr. Winslow, and no-
ted by him, from time to time, on his return to his
study, for his own private benefit as a pastor. The
whole presents an uncommonly elevated and in-
teresting religious experience, well adapted, on pe-
rusal, to quicken and invigorate the piety of Chris-
tians, and awaken and convince those who are not
pious. It brings out, in particular, the great doc-
trines of evangelical faith, and shows how in the
new view of death and eternity, they, and they on-
ly, are felt to be the truth of God. For sale by C.
C. Dean, Mass. S. Depository, 13 Cornhill.

PAYSON'S THOUGHTS.—This is a very good lit-
tle book, containing many precious remarks of the
Rev. Dr. Payson. It is suitable for a New Year's
Present—and may be found at Crocker & Brew-
ster's Bookstore.

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—We have
received the last Catalogue of this Institution. The
present number of students is—Resident Licen-
tiate, 7; First class, 38; Second class, 39; Third
class, 36. Total, 120. A handsome Lithograph
view of the Seminary, is appended to the Cata-
logue.

LECTURES POSTPONED.—The commencement
of the course of lectures before the Young Men's
Society for Diffusing Missionary Knowledge, has
necessarily been postponed till next week, in con-
sequence of the professional engagements of the
Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, by whom the introduc-
tory lecture is to be delivered. The time now fixed
for the introductory lecture is Wednesday evening,
the 22d inst.—We are happy to learn that the in-
dications are favorable for a full auditory.

THE NEW BISHOP OF JERUSALEM.—On Monday
evening last the London Watchman of the 17th ult.
the Rev. M. S. Alexander, the new Bishop of Jeru-
salem, administered the holy sacrament, in Hebrew,
to a large number of persons, at the Society's Epis-
copal Church, in Bebban-green, and in the evening
delivered a farewell sermon, taking his text from
the 29th chapter of Acts, commencing with the
29th verse. "And now, behold, I am bound in the
spirit to Jerusalem, not knowing the things that
shall befall me there." The new Bishop of Jeru-
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them in such a day as to the touched, the prejudices of age access be obtained to their hearts be prepared for their return to Redeemer and Righteousness, our mercy they may obtain the God? You will naturally ask, how raised for their relief be. How can we assure ourselves faithfully and wisely distributed ply, that my brethren associated cly, as well as myself, feel the to the Jews as well as to the willing to assume the respon the best we can in this matter, but foresee that this will occasion labor and expense of time. It difficult, however, we think, to a considerable extent who have been